will regulate the affairs of my country, and affect my children and your children. And we grow so fast. I is no negro Slavery there. The negroes in the one have been made free, and in the other have freed them. wish the stock was improved in quality as fast as it is in quantity. My impression is that we want a little more of the short-horn among us [langhter], there are too many perny-royal fellows about. [Laughter.] There would have been no "Squatter Syversignty," but for that breed of cattle. [Laughter.] That is all of it. I have no more to do with Slavery than I have to do with the Juggernant in the East Indian celonies of Great Britain. So the Constitution says.

But the Constitution says a bitle more than that, and that is a subject upon which the Republicon party is totally misunderstood and misrepresented, and hopelessly hed about, I beheve, with a view to destroy her proper consequence and character as a party.

proper consequence and character as a party.

The Constitution of the United States, my brethren, recognizes Slavery. Mr. Calbonn and Mr. Douglas disposed of that. It provides just what had been the habit of the Colonies before they made the Constitution. Men are mighty apt to adopt any of the old rules that have been ed. pre poder the force of the colonies. that have been of use under the former government.

In 1648 the four New Eigland Colonies met together
by their delegates. There were among them a great by their delegates. There were among them a great many slaves and apprenticed servants in the New-England Colonies. The people of Eogland would send the poor people to the Colonies and bind them to the colonists; and they provided that wherever a servant thus indentured, or otherwise owing service, escaped from one Colony into another, the authorities of that Colony should offer no obstruction to his master's coming after him and taking him home. That applied to slaves or servants. The Colonies had done that always, and I have seen myself a letter from Gov. Berkley of Vurginia to Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts upon this subject. Gov. Berkley writes to Gov. Winthrop: "Some of the people of my Colony have "lost elaves, and we learn that they have escaped into "Massachusetts Bay Colony. I trust, as we have "always offered you every facility in recovering your "servants that escaped into Virginia, you will offer servants that escaped into Virginia, you will "every convenience to those who follow their slaves "into your Colory." These very same men, when they came to make the Constitution, had provided some of the States should become free; that some of the States should become free; but what would they naturally do? The same thing as they had been in the habit of doing as a matter of comity and good will toward each other. They ordained, therefore, in that Constitution, that whenever any man owing labor or service should escape into a State where the institution was not recognized, he might be a present and received and by the Constitution but where the institution was not recognized, he might be pursued and reclaimed, not by the Constitution, but by the law of any State. Treating it as a matter of local law entirely, that is all the recognition of Stavery that there is in the Constitution; and Mr. Madison, when that clause was about to be inserted, begged that they would not use the word slave, and they sub stituted this phraseology, "owing labor," not by the Constitution of the United States, but in the express language of the Constitution by the law of any State, recognizing it as a local institution, and not at all as one of those natural rights of property which would be recognized with a constitutional provision at all. They recognize it so far that it shall not cease to be property by running away into a State where slaves

property by running away into a State where slaves are not recognized as property.

Some of our people of the Republican party deny that Constitutional right. Gentlemen, ladies, men, women, Democrate, Republicans, Whigs, everything and everybody that has ears and that can hear me, while I tell you that is not the doctrine of the Republican party, either in Obio, New-York, or in any other State or Territory of this Confederacy. The doctrine of the Republican party (because I am the founder of that party; they got all their doctrines from me; I proclaimed them years before the party called Republican was ever heard of), is identical with the Whig doctrines of 1844, upon which in every State of the Union where Mr. Clay was run, and where his election was advocated. I know that they were his own convicadvecated. I know that they were his own convic-tions, which he had held through calumny and fair fame, through storm and sunsuine. Almost the last speech he ever made was that he would prohibit Slavery everywhere in the world where it did no: already exist, but he also believed that that article that authorized the master of a slave in Kentucky to come to Ohio to take his fagitive slave was just and right, and as birding as any other provision of the Constitu-tion. It is in the bond, and we intend to adhere to it. [Applause.] We don't like the Fugitive Stave law, and the people of Kentucky won't say that it is right. It has got certain things in it that we don't like. I don't believe they are of any account, but they are hateful to our people; for instance, they are opposed to it under the supposition that any slaveholder has a right to come here and put his hand on my shoulder. and say, "Go and catch my nigger." That is their construction, as I understand—(turning to Mr. Moore) Mr. Moere -That is so.

Mr. Moere—That is so.
Mr. Corwin—That is your construction. Now, sir,
Congress never meant that. That would make slaves
of us white men, and we can't suffer that. Well, the
slaveholder puts his band on my shoulder, and tells me
to go and catch his nigger. "Well," says I, "what
will you give me, sir?" "Nothing, sir; go catch my
nigger!" Congress meant no such thing. They do
enjoin all good citizens to hid in the execution of the
law, but they mean nothing more than your States all
mean when you give the power to sheriffs to execute
their laws. It source of your people in Kentucky have their laws. It some of your people in Kentucky have got such a thing as that into their heads, you had bet-

got such a thing as that into their heads, you had better send them to Sunday School.

Mr. Moore—We say, if they are resisted.

Mr. Corwin—That is another thing! I am not helping them to arrest the fugitive slave, but I am upholding the dignity of the laws, and the good faith of my

State.

That is all that Congress ever meant. If the Marshal is resisted, what is resisted? Not the man hunting his negro, but the type and symbol of the power of the Government of the United States. The very authorized. thority given by the Constitution under which you and I, and all of us live and hold our rights, authorizes the Marshal to de this; and when we see that authority contemned; when we see treason committed—for it is treason to oppose the authority of the United States—I say, when the Marshal is resisted by force, every man is bound to see that the law is not resisted.

There is nothing to do about negroes and their masters There is nothing to do about negroes and their masters in this. No law could be executed anywhere, if it was allowed men to resist; if it was the privilege of the strong man to resist the weak nan who was an official. That is all that is in it. Our people won t believe it but I have told them so, God knows, often enough; but they say they don't believe it, but I tell you that it is so. The Republican that thinks he is bound to go and follow negroes, ought to study law; at leas, he ought to read Swans Treatise on Justices of the Peace of Wilcox's Book of Forms.

cought to read Swan's Treatise on Justices of the Peace, or Wilcox's Book of Forms.

We don't like your Slavery system. Our people believe that we have got along a little better than you have in Virginia and Kentucky. I don't know whether that is right or not. I have my opinion on that subject, which I would rather express here than over there. [Laughter.] For I would like to go abroad there. ject, which I would rather express here than over there. [Laughter.] For I would like to go abroad ever there—but here I do so: I believe, before God, that we have best you, and the simple reason of it is that every man here is working for himself, while over there the negro is working for you. Keep them, and I tell you you may come here and take them back when they run away from you, but you must prove something on the subject, because we have a great many men of my color that are not slaves. [Laughter.] There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no reed of quarreling upon this subject. There is no reed of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no reed of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is no need to a subject is to a many the property of the post upon the subject is to a the property of the post upon that point. You best us in a good many things, but we beat you in that, and my benef is tout things, but we beat you in that, and my benef is tout. best you on that point. You best us in a good many things, but we beat you in that, and my belief is that it is owing to your having slave isbor instead of free labor. Therefore it is we don't wantit. We have no quarrel with Kentucky about it, because it is a local affair, with which we have notuing at all to do, and I would advise every man in the Slave Slaves to beware how they make it other than a local affair: keep it within your State limits, affected only by your State laws, and do with it in the Territories what Congress

hooses to do with it.

My people differ with me on that, but I say, let them establish it if they please so to decide. For I hold, that when you give compotent power to men to do a thing, they may do it or not, as it shall posse them. That is the doctrine of the Republican party on that

Point.

But we have a good many things to do in Corgress beside that. I say that as there is no Territory where Slavery will go, it is more an abstract question than a practical one, at least until we have more

Slavery will go, it is more an abstract question that a practical one, at least until we have more

NEW TERRITORY.

If you won't look into the decaiogue which forbids you to cover your neighbor's property, but will acquire more territory, then the North will tell you you shan t do it and carry your slaves there. It tell you that you may roast us at stakes until allour fingers blaze in the fires of martyrdom, like lighted candles, and we shall still believe it is better to have a Free State where white still believe it is better to have a Free State where white still believe it is better to have a fools, we are fools for ever, and there are two and a half million of just such tools in the State of Ohio. All you in Kentacky such tools in the State of Ohio. All you in Kentacky and the Slave States have got to do is to put an end to this vexed question, and see to the cultivation of the farm that you have got; let further acquisitions, at least, for this generation, go. You don't want Cuba more than you want a hornet's nest about your heads. I see in the Democratic platform that it would be very desirable to have Cuba as a matter of national defense. Would it not be much better to go to Cansaa and Nova-Scotia, that are right before us? The English are much more likely to come in by a land boundary like that, than to like the Cuba as a You have got. that are right before us? The English are much more likely to come in by a land boundary like that, than to do us any harm in the Caribbean Ses. You have got afraid suddenly, that rome nation will come and take you, and that she will stop at Cuba and take a drink when she is coming. Do you want Jamaica for the same reason? Do you want San Domingo for the same

reason? Why do you not want them? Because there is no negro Savery there. The negroes in the one have been made free, and in the other have freed themselves. That is the reason why you are afraid of themselves. That is the reason why you are afraid of themselves. That is the reason why you are afraid of themselves. That is the reason why you are afraid of themselves. Just and say that you want to possess it with its staves, because it would not be worth a cent without them. Leave it slone. It is not yours—it don't belong to you. If you send your fillibusters there, if it was a matter of private account, if you sent a parcel of fellows to me, to a wealthy man like me, having \$50,000 in money; if I can prove that, and they take the money, I can send you to the penitentiary. That is the morality It can send you to the penitentiary. That is the morality of individuals, but the morality of nations seems to be, to take all you can. There is a country above us, where at a tribunal we shall some day find Him, who will tell you that the same morally that prevails among individuals, prevails between nations, and if where the tribunal bere, there is one elsewhere where where wicked rulers, as well as wicked subjects, have to account for what they have done in this world, and we have examples of this responsibility attaching before they get there. Kun over the history of the world and ren en her what Rome has done.

Only hoot in the palaces of the Crears. From those palaces there were forth the point of imparial Power.

palaces there went forth the voice of imperial Rome that shook the world. They thought "manifest desthat shook the wold. They thought "manifest des-tiny" led them to it, but "manifest judgment destroyed "them, and that was the end of their power." They and, we carry the plow of civilization to the barba-rian. You say that you extend the area of Freedom. Test is like this, to make a man free you put a pistol to his head, and blow out his brains. You call the previous question, and take the vote with salvpeter and lead. That is what you mean to do with Cuba, and God Almighty will smite you as he did the whitened wall.

Let them alone, and we can meet on the banks o he Ohio, and can take to our fraternal embrace those of Kentucky and Virginia as of old as I have seen it, onys gone by, when the footsteps of the invaing my of Ergiand crossed the lake and came on the frontier of Onio with their barbarous alies, and run waste part of our western country, with their red toma-hawks reeking with the red blood of the women they had slain, while the bloody scalps hung drying over their fires by the long and beautiful bair of our wives and daughters, when we were too weak to defend ourselves. Their negroes came with their masters, and I should then have liked to have seen any fellow get a

habeas corpus for one of them.

It is because we are thus bound to defend each other, that our Constitution provides that we are bound to preserve this good feeling. If you are assailed by a foreign roldiery, the freemen of this land are bound to rise up side by side with you and defend your cause. It is damnable to do otherwise. It is infernal, and the devil invented the scheme. Some of the able men have tried to carry it out, but they have been mis-

taken.
This is my view of the subject of the Fugitive Slave This is my view of the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law. That is the Republican view of the subject. That is the Republican doctrine. They don't like the way you have invented of carrying it cut. Remodel the law and tell them exactly what the law is, and where the courts asy it is right, they will have to put up with it. If any man takes you, my Republican friends, by the map of the neck and says: "Catch my nigger," all you have to do is to send for me, and he never will do it over again. I will take him to some of those justices that we have in this State of Ohio, and he will never again order our white men about; but he will never again order our white men about; but when the majesty of the law is resisted, then I hold that every man is bound to execute the law. If this be not done, you must sek a despot to substitute his

If you don't like the law, you must remember that you made it. You elected the men that made the law. Some people say that States ought to make the law. That might have been right enough, but in 1793 Congress made a law. Two years afterward the Constitu-

then was made; and they gave it to Congress to do, and the South has enjoyed it ever since.

Mr. Corwin concluded by recommending Ken-tuckians when men meddle with their State politics, to give the party a gertle hint to by the leave showing give the party a gertle hint to by the leave she of a handspike, but insisted that he should be right to discuss national politics anywhere in the Union.

He ended abruptly, amid loud calls for him to continue. This pressing invitation he declined. The meeting sogn after closed.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Portland Argus learns, by private letters from London, that the steamship Great Eastern would go to sea on her trial trip about the 18th of August, and be in readiness to sail on her voyage across the Atlantic about the 10th or 12th of September.

SHIP TORNADO IN DISTRESS. The ship Tornado, Capt. Mumford, from St. John, N. B., 14th inst., for Liverpool, put into this port yesterday morning, leaky, baving on the 17th of August. when in lat. 420, lon. 620 30', experienced a hurricane

John S. E. Rogers, esq., publisher of The Glouces-ter Telegraph, has prepared a very valuable hat of the schooners belonging to that port, showing their names, when built, outniters' name, and the tunnage. This list shows the names of 323 schooners from the port of hist shows the names of 323 schooners from the port of Gloucester, of which 120 were built since 1850, and 250 since 1850, thus showing that all but 73 schooners are less than ten years old! Eighty of these vessels are upward of 90 tuns each. Three hundred sail are empoyed in the fishing business, and about 20 to 25 in the consting trade to Boston, New York, &c.

The list of vessels does not show the whole extent of the business at Gloucester, as many vessels are fitted away and pack at Gloucester which are owned in other classes. In the list only the Gloucester vessels are in-

away and pack at Gloucester which are owned in other places. In the list only the Gloucester vessels are in-cluded. At Annisquam, a small outport of Gloucester, some thirty-six small schooners are fitted out, which are not included in this statement. When we glace at the present fisheries of Gioucester, with their 300 ves-sels and 4,000 men, we are truly astonished at their in-crease within the last fifty years. In 1810, the entire sels and 4,000 men, we are truly astonished at their increase within the last fifty years. In 1810, the entire fisheries of the port of Gioncester consisted of only fifty vessels (30 heats and 20 schooners). The outputs of Rockport and Annisquam had almost as many vesses as went from the harbor of Gioncester, how these outports have not so many vessels as they had then. The fine harbor at Gooncester and the poor ones of the vicinity have partly caused these great changes. Six hundred or even time hundred vessels could be as well fitted from this most capacious and beautiful harbor as the present three bundred. For all kinds of mercantile business this place now presents great facilities, which nust cause its growth from year to year. For the islactic its equal cannot be found on the coast of New

valuation of Gloucester has advanced with the great increase of its population, fisheries and trade. In 1840 the state valuation of this town was \$500,000; the assessed valuation in 1800 is \$4,000,000, being an increase of five hundred per cent. in nineteen years. Pepulation in 1840, 6,350; in 1855, 8,850; in 1859, probably over 10,000.

OSS OF A BOSTON SHIP AND INJURY TO A NEW-YORK SHIP NEAR SHANGHAE.

A correspondent of The Boston Herald, writing from Weesung River, under date of May 24, says:

"The most important and painful news that I have communicate is the total loss of the fine ship Van-ver, Captain Wood, of Boston, owned by Bacon & couver, Captain Wood, of Boston, owned by Bacon & Co. of that city. The accident happened on the even-ing of the 17th of May. She had taken on board a Conners pilot, (said to have been unlicensed, and was standing off toward the light-ship in the Yang-tse River. At 8 p. m. she struck a reef or point of land about twenty miles from Gatz loff, knocking off her stern fast. In two hours she satk. Her officers and rew took to the boats and were taken on board a putch thip. At low tide the deck of the Vancouver Dutch thip. At low tide the deck of the saloconwas three feet out of water. A steamer and the schooner Wandeter were also sent down by Messrs. Heard &
Co., to save what property they could. It is thought
that her sails, rigging, spars, &c., and a portion of her
cargo (coal and dry goods) will be saved at a great expeace. The ship will prove a total loss. On the following day, the splenoid ship David Brown of Newlowing day, the splenoid ship David Brown of Newpenec. The ship will prove a total loss. On the following day, the splenoid ship David Brown of New-York, proceeded up Woosung River in charge of an long hap pilot, and towed by a steamer. As she proceeded up to her suchorage, near the City of Shanghae proper, she by some unknown came ran into a point of land, known as the 'Jetty,' the result of which was disastrous. She immediately leaned, fell over, and filled with water. In doing this, she came in contact with the English gue boat High-Flyer, taking out all the latter's spars. She also capsized a lunk and badly injured two others. She will no doubt prove a total less but her cargo, which was small, will be saved in is jured two others. She will no doubt prove a total less, but her cargo, which was small, will be saved in a damaged state. The blame of the disaster is attached to the pilot, while some assert that the current took her on to the fatal spot. The crews of both ships were her on to the fatal spot. The crews of both ships were she in charge and provided for by our Consul at taken in charge and provided for by our Consul at the Bouay version.

Mr. Sawyer, after correcting some misrepresentative stated that he relied mannly on the example of the teacher for the moraltunition of the chidren, and not over the Constitution.

Mr. Sawyer, after correcting some misrepresentatives, they were soon forgotten. It mattered not how should now had after the edifice was built the scalfolding was knocked after the cliest and they were soon forgotten. It mattered not how should now had after the edifice was built the scalfolding was knocked after the cliest and they were soon forgotten. It mattered not how should now had after the cliest and they were soon forgotten. It mattered not how should now h

Fair fice—the ship and cargo are a total loss. News Brown has been successfully havied off, and that she will be saved, although it will require several thou-eards of collars to repair her. Her cargo has been

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUC-TION.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859. The granite City Hall of the Oleaginous City is today surmounted by flamboyant and patriotic bunting; long may it wave. This morning, I supposed it was in letter of our Washington Greys, who, just arrived by beat and rail, have gone isto camp near the depot on the City Common, a fine little park of 30 acres, Isid out two or three years ago. They were londly and warmly received by the City Guards, with a band all the way from Boston, escorted to breakfast, to the City Hall, and about the city generally, and are to be lionized to-morrow and Thursday.

But this afternoon my morning supposition is stag. gered. For here, attending the thirtieth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, are not less than a thousand teachers from abroad. Most or

Congdon, esq., an uncle of the sad wit who sets us all aroar in New York and distributed among the hospitable houses of the town. He has just told me that he has assigned places to 700.

I have never before seen so many Yankee schoolmarms together. In New-York, nearly as many female teachers are assembled at the cerner of Grand and Elm streets every Saturday morning as are here, but they are not Yankee school-marms. What the difference is I will not attempt to describe; but there is a difference are not later economarms. What the difference is a difference on experience to those who have test it, indescribable to those who have not. I only dare indicate that, while the New-York teacher may not be the less perfect woman, the New-England teacher seems the completer

woman, the New-England teacher seems the completer school-marm.

The City Hall is a fine building, and is crowded. Across the street is the City Library, of which I wrote you an account three years ago. It has flourished since then; Mayor Hewland gave his salary to it, the city apprepriates \$2.500 a year; it is in a fine fire-proof building, has a good many donations, and now numbers some 13,600 volumes.

The Institute was called to order soon after 2 p. m., by Mr. J. D. Phillspick, City Superintendent of Boston.

The Institute was called to order soon after 2 p. m., by Mr. J. D. Philbrick, City Superintendent of Boston. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Mr. Craig (Congregationalist), who among other things prayed that our seats of learning be "guarded from "the encreachments of unsanctified secularity." Mayor Nrs of New-Bedford welcomed the Institute. In the course of his speech he stated that 20 years ago New-Bedford articipated the recent action of the General Court, by abolishing the district system and sub-

structure to a supervision; the district system and sut structure town supervision; that of the hundred teach ers of the city 90 were women, and New-Bedford was first to establish a Free Library as a portion of her educational system.

President Philarick responded at considerable A Committee was appointed to seat the audience,

but after to minutes of vigorous exertion there were still at least a bundred persons standing. The hall will easily seat 10,000 or 12,000 men; the audience was mainly tennine.

Dr. Gro. B. Emenson read a lecture on some sources.

Dr. Gro. B. Ewerson read a lecture on some sources of thought and objects of study, if not new, at least not enough regarded. He commenced by speaking of ancient trees—the giant evergreen of California; the cypress of the Alps, which Napoleen bent his road to spare; the memorable trees of England, and the groves of the Academy where Plato taught. Trees gave recreation and the love of the beautiful; they called away the teacher from the cares and troubles of his profession. The maniness of the teacher needed manaway the teacher from the cares and troubles of his profession. The manliness of the teacher needed manly out of door sports to keep it fresh; the old teachers were greatest in manly exercises, as well as in science. In Greece, gymnastics of the body went hand in hand with gymnastics of the mind. Such pursuits were needed by the teachers of the present. The forest and the garden furnished the first sources of beauty. The forest was inexhaustible; not less unlike than an elm and an oak, were forests of elms and of oaks. The aggregation had a new and distinctive character. Mr. Increase rays an analytical estalogue of the beautes Enerson gave an analytical estalogue of the beautes of the forest, at rest and in motion. With a meteoro-logical theory unknown to science, he stated that the currents of air were entangled in forests, and that the succeeding winds, pressing against the entangled masses of air, squeezed the water out of both. He pointed out the uses of the forest in laving up stores of time, in increasing the picture-squeness of a country, and in tempering the chinate. So he recommended to the teacher the cultivation of forest trees and fruit trees, not less than the cultivation of flowers, one of the reations, and he recommended it to all female teachers. These furnished the interest and at and stuckies and gentle exercise which teachers needed. The knowledge of hotany thus gained, also, was of use to the agriculturist. He thought the time had come for the

udience standing.

A Committee was appointed to facilitate negotiations setween teachers who desire situations and persons desiring to employ teachers.

Mr. Greenlear of Brooklyn spoke for a few minutes

Mr. GREENLEAF of Brooklyn spoke for a rew immutes on the importance of beautifying Massachusetts and increasing the number of green leaves.

Mr. PERRY of Providence asked that Mr. Emerson would give some of the incidents which he had found most interesting in his travels, of the application of the

priceiples be had laid down.

Mr. Emerson thought he had been heard long enough, but hoped that the question would be discussed whether the elements of botany and agricultural chemistry should not be taught in the Common Schools chemistry should not be taught in the Common Schools to those who were to be the caldivators of the earth. He thought that they must soon be. The teacher had only to make himself master of good books, and he would be ready to teach these elements. In Botany, Prof. Gray's "How Plants Grow" was very simple and all-sufficient. He mentioned, also, Youman's Chemistry. Let the teacher master these books, and he could make himself interesting to the smallest children of his school. In conclusion, he repeated that it was a grest mistake that the elements of the great art, agriculture, were not taught in our Common Schools.

Prof. Crossay of Salem thought that these should be a part of universal education, and enlarged upon their ness, inclication, asthetic, moral, and religious.

might in a very brieftime teach these elements. Children would easily remember the names of birds and plants, if taught them out of doors and by the objects, though it would be hard for them to learn from books. He thought it the duty of every teacher to be able to an questions in regard to birds, and plants, and in-and there was no doubt but the children would

ask them.

Prof. CROSEY thought that the study of the objects around us should precede even learning to read. Chil-dren came to school with a great amount of knowledge about stars, and butterflies, and trees, and flowers. All the teacher wanted was to give definiteness to this All the teacher wanted was to give definiteness to this knowledge, and it would require but little time. The progress of the child might, in this way, be actually increased in reading and the branches ordinarily taught; the child would have more to read about, and would understand what he cid read better.

In the evening Prof. Jas D. Butler of the State University, Madden, Wisconsit, read a besture on the

In the evening Prof. Jas D. Butler of the State University, Madison, Wieconsin, read a lecture on the Claims of the Classics, in the Baptist Church in William street. It was decidedly racy and full of telling points which greatly amused the audience, some hundreds of whenevere standing in the aisles and about the doors. Mr. Butler advocated the thoroughest possible study of the classics, devoting much energy to proving that they cultivate the discrimination and ability up to the krenest point, while they demands considerable exercise of the synthetical power. He contended, also, that it developed originality; contact with originality was the very best means for that. Invention was prompted by invention, and artistic galleries eriginality was the very best means for that. Inven-tion was prompted by invention, and artistic galleries were inspiration to artists. The foremost men in mod-ern literature, Dante and Milton, owed much to their Latic, which again ewed much to the Greek originals. Shakespeare, he thought, was a Latin scholar. But why was it more educating to read after a Greek writer than after an Euglish writer of equal merit! Because you had to work for it and to work over the writer than after an English writer of equal merit! Because you had to work for it, and to work over it and incorporate it with your own production. If a man was afraid to read the classics for fear of loving his originality, he had better abjure books and society, and even all known languages. The tour of Europe could not but quicken the imagination, but it was far inferior in this to the tour of Greek genius. It was no objection to the classics that they were soon forgotten. It mattered not how soon after the edifice was built the scaffolding was knocked away. It was often raid, Let us study our own language, as the Greeks did theirs. But the Greek grew

from the lost ship Vancouver have been sold at a great | one fifth of our language were classical "-all the hard words were classical. Only the plain, easy words were Saxon; and it was worth much more to us to learn the meaning of one word which we did know, than any number which we did not know. Mr. Butler con-tended that Webster's diction was rather classic than Sexra. Almost every book that was called Anglo-SEARCH, Almost every book that was called Angio-SEARCH was a translation from the Latin. He alro-cated a knowledge of the classics in order to learn what Angho-Search words were. If we wood the Grecian ryuph, the Search bride would give us all her charms. The classic tongues were really more alive than our own, for they had a power of growth out of themselves which our own language had long stockled. He had a long list of Greek words introsince lost. He had a long list of Greek words, intro-duced since Webster—too long to read. The classics were executed to the understanding of classic allusions which glorified and beautified all literature. How many non-classical men loved Milton! What life was there in a tour of the Old World without a knowledge of the classics? They were needed as much as a knowledge of reading was necessary to understanding a library. A classical scholar had the best introduc-tion to the study of the modern tongues. He knew French far better than a non-classical Freedman. But beyond this, the classics gave the keystone of culture—Style. The study of the classics was the study of style; it perpetually schooled us in the was the study of style; it perpetually schooled us in the selection of words and proper arrangement of them. Choate's advice to a young lawyer was to "Read Greek; if but a line a day, read Greek." And what Christian would not give worlds to read the words of the Holy Ghost! Was any parson prepared for his work until he could read these! Mr. Butler pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the classics, as an iteratauctible mine of culture, and abused translations in good, round terms. Comparative Philology, dependent on the study of the classics, revealed to us a more interesting hisof the classics, revealed to us a more interesting his-tory of mind than Paleontology did of animals and plants. But, of course, the classics are but a portion feducation; they could not supply other things, an tour aim was to make many sided, not slab-sided men. our aim was to make many sided, not slab-sided men Mr. Buller enlivened his lecture by an excellent selec

tion of the most approved witticisms.

The arrivals this evening have considerably increased the rumber of attendants on the Institute: among them I noticed Dr. Franklin Taylor, of Pennsylvania, and Super ntendent Smyth, of Ohio.

New-Benford, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.
At 9 o'clock this morning, the Institute was again in session, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Benton miceled with the martial music which was assembling our Washington Greys and their entertainers for an excur-

The Rev. B. G. Northeur opened the discussion of the morning on the question, Is it expedient to require the use of the Biole by pupils in Public Schools. He sustained the affirmative, except in case of pupils whose conscience would not allow them to read

He sustained the affirmative, except in case of pupils whose conscience would not allow them for read it. He though the Bible should be read by the pupils rather than the teacher; it secured better attention. It should be read, because the Author of Mind had perfectly fitted it to educate the heart. It was fortunate that the laws of Massachusetts required the reading of it, and also the teaching of the great common comprehensive principles of Christianuty. He mentioned with the highest praise the following section of the Constitution of Massachusetts:

It shall be the duty of the President, Professors, and Totors of the University at Cambridge, and of the several Colleges, and at all preceptors and teachers of coademies, and all other unstructure of youth to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of chalden and youth committed a their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justics, and a sacred regard to train, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence, earlies of other virtues which are the ornament of humanised by and the hasis on which a Republican Constitution is founded. And it shall be the duty of such instructors to emeasure to be dether propile, as their sars and expactive will aimit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the abovementioned virtues to preserve and perfect a Republican Constitution is founded. And it shall be the duty of such instructors to emeasure the proposite views.—(Constitution, ch. 5, sec. 2. Stat. 1836, ch. 143. Kev. Stat., ch. 25, sec. 7.

It was also specially fitted to be the educator of the imagination. It had all the depth of interest; it commanded the fixedness of attention, and it had the frequent repetitions necessary for training the memory.

Mr. Greenleaf, of Brooklyn, idustrated the question by the opinious of Charlemagne and Louis le

on by the opinions of Charlemagne and Louis le

Mr. E. A. H. ALLEN, of New-Bedford, thought that the uses of the Bible was a matter past discussion in New-Erg and. No study was better fitted to cultivate the imagination or the conscience than that of the Bi-ble. But was it right to force the reading of the Bible ble. But was it right to force the reading of the Bible non-the children in the public schools? He thought that it would logically lead to the system of the Jesuits, which had proved so successful so far as the church was concerned, and so unsuccessful so far as the individual was concerned. If the conscience, if the rights of private judgment were not respected, the discentent would be likely to spread through the school,

and might result in great disaster.

Mr. F. A. Sawyen of South Carolina thought that it Mr. F. A. SAWYER of South Carolina thought that it was not desirable to require the reading of the Bible in the public schools, if they had the right; he believed that they had not the right. Any law commanding a purely religious exercise in the schools of the State was the foundation of a minon of Church and State, for which he was not prepared in Massachusette or in the Unite States. Men who were ready to compel Catholic children to read the Protestant version of the Bible shoul he ready to submit upon occasion to have their children forced to read the Catholic version. Religious cultur belonged not to Government; it belonged to the family the church, and the Sabbath School. Too much was expected of the public school in other directions. But in the way in which the Bible was read, it was worthless as an educational book. Every school book required the comments and explanations of the teacher. Now, let a teacher attempt to enforce the teachings of she in lat. 42°, lon. 62° 30°, expenses a from E. N. E. to E. by N., shifting to S. E., with a most awful sea from N. E., and round by E. to S. Split sails, washed away head rails, &c. In the hight of the hurricane, at 10 p. m., the ship struck a wreck, or some drift stuff, which caused a serious leak. After that time the pumps were kept constantly going, and with great difficulty the ship was prevented from being water-legged. It is the conviction of all on beard that only the good qualities of the ship prevented her being a total loss. The gale reached its hight from 8 p. m. to midnight of the 17th, when it blew with terms of the deachers sang a complicated piece, the long of the ship prevented for the teachers sang a complicated piece, the long of the samp of the samp of the samp of the same of the samp of the same of the samp of the same of t

Mr. Bhown, Superintendent of the schools of Toledo, said that in many points the Catholic version of the Scriptures was better than the Protestant; this was the opinion of many wise and liberal Protestant men. Now the law of Massachusetts required that children should attend the Public Schools; Catholic children in Boston were required to go to and attend the schools, and there read the common King James version; and fight and there read the common King James version; admit the timid, shrinking conscience of a poor, ragged Irish boy, scarcely having a conscience of his own, except that educated into him by the priest—if the shrinking unsidity of this boy should say, "My father told me not to recite from this version of your Scriptures; my father told me not to be a coward; my priest told me that this version was wrong, and it was wicked to that this version was wrong, and it was wicked to use it: my father told me not to recite that version if I died for it," the City of Boston had the proud re-putation of making a martyr, here in this nineteenth century, for religious toleration—a young martyr, now covered with legions of crosses! Had religious tolera-tion field from among us? Did we not remember how in the paimy days of England Roman Catholics first burned at the stake some Protestant men who believed in conscience and in God? And when the tables were turned, did we not remember how Protestants burned their Catholic brethren at the stake? The Constitu-ions of the States as well as that of the United States. tions of the States, as well as that of the United States, secured to every citizen liberty to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. This was the cause of the Puritans fleeing the old country, though cause of the Puritans fleeing the old country, though he was sorry to see how soon they forgot their fine theory, and punctured the ears of Baptists and Quakers because their faith was not whole. Religious toleration was now in our Constitutions. Theoretically we said every man should be religiously free; when should we say so really? By the law of Massachusetts, every whill was required to be in school for at least three say so really? By the law of Massachusetts, every child was required to be in school for at least three months annually. Should be be forced to read a version of the Scriptures, or to recite passages from the Scriptures which his conscience told him he should not recite, and which a great body of religionists sustained him in not reciting, and voted him a martyr if he would not recite? Again, all citizens were taxed for the support of public schools and should have equal rights in them. Did they make that so practically? He could come to no opinion but this, that to require the Catholic to use the Protestant version, or the Protestant to use the Catholic version of the Scriptures, if his conscience declared it to be wrong, was inexpedient in the highest sense of that word. The past had tried intolerance; let the past keep its rack, and its dangeon, and its chains; we needed them no more. Mr. Brown concluded with the old story of the rat and the sacred statue, upon whose safety the safety of the city destatue, upon whose safety the safety of the city de-pended. The rat, protected by the sacredness of the wood, grawed it away until it fell. Such a statue was our Free School System: we must not let it protec this spirit of intolerance until it should graw away its

Mr. Shelpon of West Newton asked if it were not

Mr. Shellon of West Newton asked if it were not right for the School officers to fix upon the cuniculum. He believed that the Bible was the prince of classics, and he would introduce it as such, and draw from it, rich and fertile as it was for the education of children. Mr. Karkland of Rosbury thought that reading the Bible in schools tended to give a distante for the Bible. And he could not have any such division in his school as would result from making two classes, one of Bible-readers and one of non-Bible-readers. But he would like to have it used by the teacher, judiciously, and all the important matters would be found to be the same in the Douay version as in the Protestant: he even thought that if the Protestant version were lest, we could find the way to heaven through the Douay version.

were lest, we could take Dougy version.

Mr. Sawyers, after correcting some misrepresentations, stated that he relied manuly on the example of the teacher for the moral tuition of the children, and he would not degrade it into a text-book. The teachers,

editor of The Mathematical Mouthly, read a lecture of mathematics considered as an element in a liberal edu-cation. It was a general statement of the difficulty of teaching mathematics, he recommended that the ele-ments of arithmetic and geometry should be taught in the common schools, less time being given to what was called business arithmetic. Hardly one in a thousand would have occasion to use the devicity acquired at would have occasion to use the devienty acquired at such an expense of time. All the business rules, and mensuration, should be left until after algegra. It degrades the man into a machine, a fallible rival of the infallible calculating engine. In education the senses should be cultivated early, and geometry should be among the earliest of studies in primary schools; it would take but little time for the scholars to learn the names of geometrical blocks and to learn how to draw them. The drawing of geometrical figures would soon give the child the power to see the figure in imagination. Mr. Runkle greatly commenced the system of elementary geometry of the flev. Thomas Hill. He thought that the study of Geometry should be brought back to the sensuous methods of the old Greeks. Geometry was the most perfect system of applied logic. ometry was the most perfect system of applied logic; it cultivated the faculties of invention and imagination as well as those of attention. Geometry was cultivated in the infancy of the race. In every instance in which mer, have kained distinction in different departments, the mathematics preceded. It was not true that the great mathematicans had not been successful that the great mathematicans had not been successful in other departments of science. Wherever there was original literature there mathematics flourished; Rome had neither. He closed by saving that he was more than ever convinced that the great educational questions now were the best course of study to preserve the balance of discipline, laying the foundation of its success in the primary school

THE LATEST TEXAS TRAGEDIES.

MURDER AND SUICIDE .- A terrible tragedy was en. acted in our city on Sunday last. The circumstances of the case are as follows:

Thomas Chamberlain, a stevedore, residing in New-Thomas Chamberlain, a stevedore, residing in New-Orleans, arrived here Sunday morning on the steamer Orizaba, it pursuit of his wife, who had left him some two weeks previous for this city, taking with her \$150 belonging to the husband. On his arrival he ascer-sined that she was stopping at a house of ill-fame on Broadway; he at once proceeded to the place, and had an interview with her; he asked her to return to New Orleans with him, this she positively refused to do; an alterestion then took place, he drawing a dagger and stabbing her in the neck and breast. This affect took leaves a heal in a wing of this house on the ground place on a bed in a wing of the house on the ground loor. After being stabbed as above mentioned, she umped out of the window and ran (covered with bod that was streaming from her person) blood that was streaming from her person; to the par-ler door, pursued by her nusband with a loaded pastol. She was admitted by one of the girls, and the door closed on her pursuer. He, however, forced it open, and presenting his patol, threatened any one who in-terferred with him with instant death. The women ran out into the street crying murder. He then pur-sued his already wounded wife into the back parior,

from where was heard to proceed two rapid shots, ac-companied with a heavy fall.

Deputy Marshal Wm. Prowee, happening to be in the vicioity, attracted by the cries of murder, at once proceeded to the spot, and found the two lying side by side, he having shot her through the left breast, and himself in the head. Her dress was on fire, but so sure had been the sim that neither stirred from where they fell. The shot that took effect on his person was in the nostril, and produced lastant death. Mr. Chamberlain is represented as a sober, quiet, and inoffens ve man, and that he married this woman in a house of ill-fame in New York, and that this was the second time she had left him. She was a resident last Fall of the same house where the tragedy occurred. About \$175 were found on his person in gold; also a valuable gold ratch. [Galveston News, Aug. 13.

ATTEMPT AT WHOLESALE POISINING.—The Sheere-

port South-Western of the 3d inst. says:
"Just as we are going to press we learn of one of

the most diabolical attempts at wholessle poisoning that we have ever heard of, on the plantation belonging to Capt. Dial, near Marshall, Harrison County, Texas. We are unable to give any particulars this week further than, in cleaning out the well, a large package containing six of the most deadly poisons known were found. Four slaves have already died and fou teen more are in a doubtful condition. Great ex-citement exists in Marshall

citement exists in Marshall

A FAMILY FRUD.—The Jefferson (Texas) Gazette of the 22d ult, learns that the previous week an affray took place at Grey Rock, in that county, between Messis. Long Husky and Binion, which resulted fatally to Mr. Husky, who died in five minutes after receiving a shot from Mr. Long. Mr. L. also shot Binion, when the latter retreated, and firing, shot Mr. L. in the groin. Mr. Binion escaped, running five miles, when he was supposed by the physician, Dr. Brown, who dressed his wounds, to be mortally wounded. Cause, family foul. Long was considered justified in killing Husky, it being in self-defence. Great excitement existed, and a reward of \$250 was officed for Binion. Beth parties have since died.

An Election Fight.—A correspondent informs

As Election Fight.—A correspondent informs The Houston Telegraph that on the lat inst., at Birdville, A. Walker, editor of The Union, killed one Courtney of that place, a Deputy United States Marshal. Difficulty, difference of opinion about the caudidates. Courtney is said to have fired the first shot.

CITY ITEMS.

The weather yesterday was of that sticky and sultry sort which most severely tries human endurance. With a rainy morning, and the sky clouded nearly all day, we had the most intense heat, with hardly a breath of stirring air during the afternoon and evening-all was still, het, perspiratory, and superlatively disagreeable. Deg days culminate.

CENTRAL PARK-THE VISTA ROCK TUNNEL -The irift or top of the tunnel was yesterday carried through the rock. The workmen have been engaged upon it about two months, a part of the time working night and day. The rapidity of their progress is coneidered remarkable, and though the rock is exceedingy hard, the work has cost less than the usual conractor's prices. The distance is 140 feet, and the unnel, when finished, will be 40 feet wide and 18 feet

OVERHALLING THE SUNDAY RUMSELLERS.-Justice Brennan held some 20 of the Tenth Ward liquor dealers to bail in \$100 each yesterday, for trial at the General Sessions, for violating the Sunday law.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER IN WEST TWENTY-GIATH STREET.-Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Thursday upon the body of Elizabeth Thompson, who was erroneously reported to have died at her residence, No. 314 West Twenty-sixth street, from the ffects of violence at the hands of her husband. The evidence showed that such was not the case: that the woman was habitually intemperate; had been drunk for two weeks on a stretch, and died from the effects of a debauch. The Jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and the husband was discharged.

HOMICIDE BY A BOY .- Coroner Gamble held an inuest on Thursday, at No. 237 Monroe street, upon he body of Richard Murray, the boy who died from injuries inflicted by another boy, named Michael Bresley. The avidence showed that the two boys had a quarrel and fight about a dog, and that during the fight Bresley threw the other down a flight of stairs, and then followed and stamped upon him. A postmortem examination was made upon the body by Dr. Gallagber, when it became evident that the jojuries received were the cause of death, and the Jury renered a verdict of "death from injuries inflicted by Michael Bresley, by being thrown down a flight of stairs, at No. 237 Monroe street, and then jumped upon." Deceased was 14 years of age. Bresley was locked up for examination. SUICIDE IS PRISOS .- Jacob Leaser, a German, who

was detected, in company with another, in stealing ead, was arrested yesterday by Officer Chipman of the Seventeenth Precinct, and committed to the Essex Market Prison for examination by Justice Brennan. He was lodged in a cell with a prisoner who was to be subsequently removed to the Tombs. At I clock his cell mate was placed in the van for the City Prison, leaving him alone in the cell. Ten minntes later the keeper of the Prison, passing along the orridor, observed that Leaser had hung his coat against the grated door of his cell. Suspecting something wrong, he entered the cell, and found that the man had committed suicide by hanging himself. Tying his neckerchief tightly once around his neck,

Mr. KNEELAND replied that there were essential differences between the Protestant and Catholic versions of the Ten Community, which might prevent the general use of either.

After a recess of five minutes, Mr. T. D. RUNKLE, adjust of The Mathematical Monthly and a legislate state wall, he fastened the loop of his secondary of The Mathematical Monthly and a legislate state wall, he fastened the loop of his secondary of The Mathematical Monthly and a legislate state wall, he fastened the loop of his secondary of The Mathematical Monthly and a legislate state of the loop of his secondary of The Mathematical Monthly and a legislate state of the loop of his secondary of his bench, and putting the control of the loop of his secondary of chief to the upper end, sat down on the beach, and deliberately strangled himself to death. The keeps is positive that less than ten minutes clapsed from the time the other prisoner was taken from the cell ta Leaser was found dead. The deceased was appareatly forty years of age, of medium hight, light compiexion, light brown curly hair and whiskers. He were a cieth cap, blue freek coat, black vest and trowsers, bige overalls, and boots. His appearance indicated that he was a laborer, and he did not look like a habitual thief, nor were there any signs of his being addicted to intemperance. During the moraing be appeared to be quite downhearted at the disgraoful position in which be found himself, and there is every reason to believe that he committed suicide from very shame of his situation. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

> A CARMAN SHOT BY A PETER FUNK -About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, James Coyle, a carman residing at No. 272 East Eighteenth street, drove ap to the door of the mock-auction shop, No. 1 Park New, to collect a debt due him by one of the attaches of the concern, when he observed the Funks forcibly ejecting a Southern gentleman from their shop, using him very roughly. Coyle took the stranger's part, when they turned upon him, and one of the crowd, named Edward A. Jessell told him to go on or be would "lay him out cold." Jessell being very insulting in his language and behavior, Corle slapped his face twice, whereupon Jessell drew a revolver and shot him in the fleshy part of the shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound. Officer Drucker of the Third Ward promptly arrested the pistoler and took him before Justice Osborn, who held him to bail in \$1,000 for examination. His counsel says that he is a merchant belonging to Chicago, Ill. But be appeared to take a very strong interest in the affairs of the Peter Funks. Abraham Goodman, pawnbroker, of Centre street, became his bondsman.

HELD TO BAIL .- Policeman Ferris of the Sixth Ward, who was charged with seducing a girl residing in Mott street, and arrested on the charge on Wednes day right, was brought before the Mayor yesterlay and held to bad in the sum of \$1,000. Eugene Perris of Brooklyn becoming his security. The examination is to take place on the 30th.

MEETING HIS DESERTS.-McDougal, the person who ceaselessly offers "chances for business men" in newspaper advertisements, was yesterday committed by Alderman Brady, of the City Hell Pelice Court, for swindling a sailor out of \$400.

New-York Military in New-Bedford.—The company of the Washington Grays, of New-York, have an excampment worth noticing in a particular manner. It is upon the highest part of the Common, and conis to upon the nignest part of the Comaion, and con-ists of a marquee and six mess tents, which are the property of the City Guards. The air on this fine em-metric is fresh and pure. The hill is covered with a rich carpet of grass, which is clean and fresh, even in so dry a time as this. The grands where he encamp-ment is are entirely free from dust. The view from the hight is very fine—over the lower part of New-Bedford, and across the river to Fairhaven on the other shore. Bende these advantages, the care of the City Guards has secured all that is necessary to the comfort of their guests. So they are in a fair way to be

happy.

The Common presented a lively scene yesterday afternoon. In the midst of the tents and below the encan pment througed men, women and children. Some of the soldiers sat, like Abraham, in the doors of their configuration. Others mistents, erjoying af er-dinner fungation. Others mia-gled with the gay circles under the shade trees, and lost the warrior in the gallant, all but dress. At this time also a favorable opp truntly was afforded, and generally embraced, to white bells and blacken boots, and to prepare for the review. The try Guards had been ex-cused from two o'clock until four. At the latter hour they assembled in their armory again and proceeded to they assembled in their armory again and proceeded to the C muon. A great crowd had assembled there to

His honor Mayor Nye, accompanied by nearly all of His honor Mayor Nye, accompanied by nearly all of the officers of the city government, soon after came upon the ground, and were received by the military. The companies were then united in a battalion, and went through a dress parade, under the command of Cep'ain Swany. The display was a very fair ose. The Grays had appeared in the afternoon in white postatione, substituted for their usual gray with golden stripes.

After the parade the battalion was reviewed by his honor the Mayor, and the members of the City Garage.

hecor the Mayer, and the members of the City Govern-ment who accompanied him.

The New-Bedford City Guards then went through

the "silent manual," at the tap of the drum, in a style which drew a generous tribute of applause from their

guests.

In the afternoon parade, John Frazer, postmaster and editor of The Times, and Dr. Jennings, appeared in the Commander's staff. They had spent the first part of the day with Colonel Wardrop, in his elementary regimental drill. The following commanders of companies and field officers also took part: Colonel Wardrop and staff: Lieutenant Colonel Raymond, of Plymouth; Major Barstow, of Mattapoisstt; Captain Otic Pratt, Company A, Halifax; Captain J. R. Matthewson, Company G., Assonet; Captain J. W. Callingwood, Company B, Plymouth; Captain W. S. Maffarland, Company K, Carver; Captain Eara White, Company H, Plympton, and Lieut. J. B. Campbell, Company E, Fail river.

In the evening Capt. Ingraham entertained the officers of the Eighth Regiment of New York, who were present, and his ewe staff and others. Nearly all of the military officers who had participated in the reception were present, and among the civilians were

ton were present, and among the civilians were John Fraser esq., of New Bedford, and I. M. Ide, John Fraser esq., of New-Bedford, and I. M. Ide, esq., of Taunton. Sentiments and speeches of a complimentary character were interchanged, and a very pleasant occasion was enjoyed.

To-day the guests are to be taken down the harbor, and Colonel Lyons of the Eight Regiment is expected.

The Brigade Band left for home yesterday after-noon. The New York Naval Band, with the Grays, will furrish the music necessary for to day, and to mor-ow the New Bedford Brass Band will arrive home rom Newport, whereit accompanied Engine Company

No. b.

Dr. Jennings entertained a large company of the officers of the Third Regiment, M. V. M., at his residence, attea last evening, and loaded them with courtesy. A spirit of the most liberal hospitality prevails among the chizens, and everyhody seems determined to have a good time, and to give everybody else an opportunity to participate in the same.—[Boston Ev. Jour, 24th.

FOUND DROWNED .- Coroner Heslewood of Tompkinsville, S. I., held an inquest on the body of a man to-day, found in the water at that place. He had on a bathing dres, and a bundle of dathing was found near by. It is supposed that he was drowned while bathing. The body had not been in the water more than 10 or 12 hours.

ROBBENG A ROOMMATE.—Henry Losh and John Muller slept in the same room at No. 216 Centre street on Wednerday night. When Losh awoke in the morning, he found his companion missing, together with his prince, containing \$11. Molber was subsequently arrested by Officer Polity, with the pure and \$4 81 of the money in his possession. Justice Brennan committed him for trial.

Ticker Offication.—A poor woman, named Susan Wig'ey, was averalled by the ticket man Selover, a ball-headen man of about 40 years of age, and one of the most prominent of the class, on Monday last; and subsequently again by Roma Smith and Jane Ellis and the keeer of the Golden Fiesce Hotel in Liberty street, near Wushington. The parties were before the City Hall Folice Court yesterday, and, as usual, settled the matter and were discharged.

BURGLARY.—Edward Upton was arrested yesterday for breaking into the dwelling-house of Sarah Ann Sucaley, Re. 493 Ninth avenue, on the 19th inst, and desiling sindry articles of waring apparel, to the value of \$20. Upton, who is a bay of only 16 years of age, was committed for trial by Justice Queckenbosh—the person to whom he had sold the goods testifying against him.

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has REMOVED from No. 369 Broadway to No. 645 Broadway. PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUEARROTYPES AND AMEROTYPES

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, Bush S Britand State Sta

GEO. SAUNDERS'S METALLIC TABLET RAZOR STROF—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole ma-nafactorers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Aster House, and of the various agents throughout the city.

as the guide to Philosophy and the hundraid of Christianity, Whoever disseminates true Perenclosy is a public benefactor. EXAMINATIONS, with Charts and fall written descriptions, showing defects, talents, and the true pursuit for success and happing, given gainy by Fowara & Walles, Re. 378 Benefitty.